Declazzified Caze: ITX= 52370 Date:

ARGENTINA

1978 MATERIAL



FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC

Intelligence Information Cable

IN 0.56.3643 PAGE 1 OF 5 PAGES

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•	Acquiti	iuc	DIST 20 April 1978
REPORT CLASS S	E C R E TWNINTE	<u>[</u>	
COUNTRY: AR	GENTINA/BRAZIL		
SUBJECT: IN	CREASED ACTIVITY BY	Y MONTONEROS AND	PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY
AR	MY (ERP)		
 SUMMARY	: IN MARCH 1978 B	OTH THE MONTONERO	S AND THE PEOPLE'S
 REVOLUTIONAR	Y ARMY (ERP) INCREA	ASED THEIR MILITA	RY ACTIVITY. THE
		Carrena and a second	URING THE WORLD CUP
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ES ACCUSING THE GOV	and the second s	
		T THERE ARE ABOUT	· · ·
ACTIVISTS IN			HE MONTONEROS AND THE
}		• ,	AS PLANS TO ESTABLISH
• -	LIVIA. END SUMMARY	• • •	NO TEMOS TO INSTREET ON
A BAGE IN BO			<u> </u>
2. SIN	CE EARLY MARCH 1978	8, THE MONTONEROS	HAVE INCREASED THEIR
			S, INCLUDING SHOOTINGS

1 AS SPONTANEOUS POPULAR REACTIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT RATHER THAN AS

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FOTA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

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PAGE 2 OF 5 PAGES

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FURTHER DISSEMINATION AND USE OF THIS INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CONTROLS STATED AT BEGINNING AND END OF REPORT.

ACTS CARRIED OUT BY THE MONTONEROS.

- THE MONTONEROS PLAN TO INITIATE A PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN DURING THE WORLD CUP SOCCER MATCHES IN ARGENTINA ACCUSING THE MILITARY JUNTA OF RULING BY TERROR. THE PROPAGANDA METHODS TO BE EMPLOYED WILL INCLUDE THE DISTRIBUTION OF POSTERS DEPICTING THE RIVER PLATE STADIUM (WHERE THE MATCHES ARE TO BE HELD) SURROUNDED BY BARBED WIRE AND THE CIRCULATION OF RUMORS ON THE APPEARANCE OF CORPSES AND THE EXISTENCE OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS HOLDING THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE. IN ORDER TO DISSEMINATE THE PROPAGANDA, THE MONTONEROS PLAN TO INITIATE CLANDESTINE RADIO TRANSMISSIONS.
- 4. THE PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY ARMY (ERP) ALSO RENEWED MILITARY
 ACTIVITIES IN MARCH 1978. SINCE 11 MARCH 1978, THE ERP HAS BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR NINE TERRORIST ACTS IN THE GENERAL CAPITAL AND GREATER
 BUENOS AIRES AREA. THE LOW-LEVEL OF ERP ACTIVITY PRIOR TO MARCH
 HAD LED SECURITY FORCES TO CONCLUDE THAT THE ERP WAS NEARLY DESTROYED
 THE SECURITY FORCES NOW BELIEVE THAT THE ERP HAS SUCCESSFULLY REORGANIZED (AT LEAST IN THE BUENOS AIRES AREA) TO AN EXTENT PERMITTING
 THEM TO BOTH CARRY OUT ARMED ACTS AND ELUDE THE SECURITY FORCES.
- 5. THE ERP HAS ESTABLISHED A BASE IN BRAZIL WHERE MEMBERS RE
 5 CEIVE INSTRUCTIONS AND DOCUMENTATION. THE ERP IS ATTEMPTING TO

 2 ESTABLISH ANOTHER BASE IN BOLIVIA, BUT NOT UNTIL ERP MEMBERS OUTSIDE OF

ARGENTINA BEGIN RETURNING TO ARGENTINA VIA BOLIVIA WILL THE SECURITY

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PAGE 3 OF 5 PAGES

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FORCES KNOW WHETHER THE ERP HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL. ERP MEMBERS LIVING IN

ARGENTINA HAVE RE-ESTABLISHED CONTACT AMONG THEMSELVES AND MEET ONCE A

MONTH TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS AND THE ERP'S NEWSPAPER.
A LIMITED NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS ARE PRINTED WITH ONE COPY DIS-
TRIBUTED TO EACH ACTIVIST FOR PERSONAL USE
E025x1
THERE ARE CURRENTLY ABOUT 600
MONTONEROS BOTH WITHIN AND OUTSIDE ARGENTINA. THIS NUMBER INCLUDES THOSE
WHO HAVE SERVED IN A SUPPORT CAPACITY. IN ADDITION THERE ARE SEVERAL
HUNDRED SYMPATHIZERS WHO ARE CONSIDERED INCLINED TO BE ACTIVISTS BUT WHO
HAVE NOT PARTICIPATED IN VIOLENT MONTONERO ACTIVITIES.
DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE MONTONEROS WILL ENGAGE IN ACTIVITIES, SUCH AS THE
PLACEMENT OF BOMBS AT THE STADIUM, DURING THE WORLD CUP SOCCER MATCHES
WHICH WOULD PHYSICALLY HARM THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE. INSTEAD, THE
MONTONEROS PLAN TO CONCENTRATE ON THE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN AND TO DRAW ON
THE SERVICES OF SYMPATHETIC FOREIGN JOURNALISTS. THEY PLAN TO DIRECT
JOURNALISTS TO SITES DEPICTING MISERY AND REPRESSION. THE MONTONEROS
WILL SET OFF BOMBS THROUGHOUT THE CITY BUT ONLY AFTER FIRST ALERTING
INTERNALISTS TO THE TIME AND DIACE

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FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

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PAGE 4 OF 5 PAGES

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8. MONTONERO FINANCES HAVE BEEN DAMAGED BY THE RECENT LACK

OF SUCCESS IN EXECUTING RANSOM OPERATIONS.

9. ALTHOUGH THE ERP HAS BEEN ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED, IT STILL RETAINS THE BASIC STRUCTURE TO BECOME POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS.

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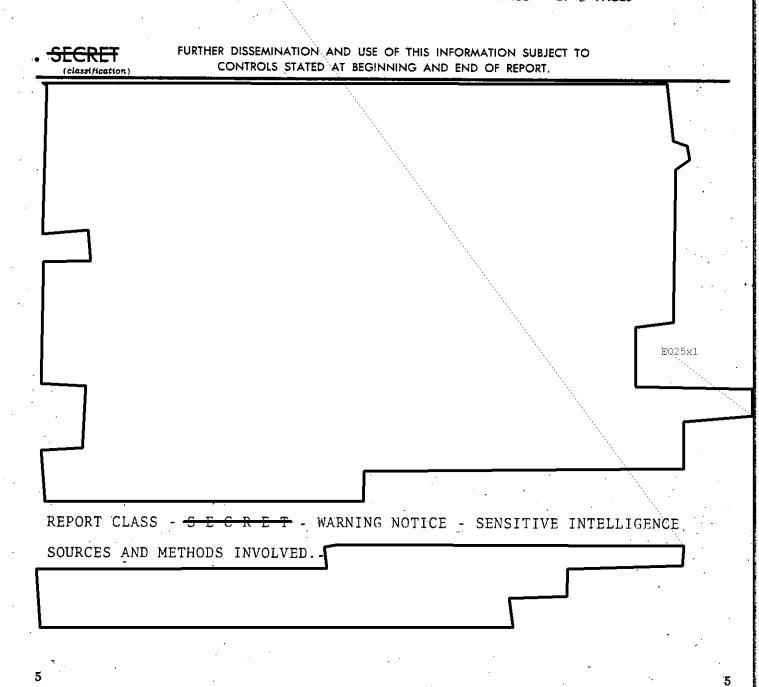
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PAGE 5 OF 5 PAGES

3 2





THREAT ASSESSMENT: ARGENTINA

(WORLD CUP SOCCER)

Prepared by: Isabel J. Johnstone 632-2412

May 8, 1978

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SCHEDULE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 11652
EXEMPTION CATEGORY 1 AND 2
AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED ON
IMPOSSIBLE TO DETERMINE

SUMMARY

Since 1976 the terrorist threat in all areas of Argentina has diminished substantially. major terrorist groups in Argentina, the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP) and the Montoneros, have suffered severe losses. Most of their top leaders have been killed, captured, or forced to flee the Several small terrorist groups have been completely eliminated. Terrorist membership rolls have been depleted by perhaps as much as 85 percent. Kidnapping as a terrorist tactic has almost completely disappeared due to the lack of personnel and the inability of cells or platoons to coordinate activities. The majority of recent terrorist activities has been directed against soft targets, especially government officials without guards, and business executives. GDS declas 12/31/84)

Argentine security officials believe that the terrorists will not disrupt the World Cup through violence but will use the games as an opportunity to gain publicity. There is no intelligence to indicate that international terrorists have attempted to enter Argentina although the Argentine government fears they may try. (S/GDS declas 12/31/84)

Although the view that the games will not be disrupted by violence is based on several intelligence reports and Montonero public statements to this effect, there are also intelligence reports that indicate certain elements of the Montoneros may be planning spectacular acts of violence for the games. Argentine authorities have expressed their apprehension about this group, and have added additional security forces for protection at the World Cup. (%(GDS declas 12/31/84)

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BACKGROUND

The decline of terrorism in Argentina has been attributed to the successes of the military and police security services, functioning in both combined and individual operations. Before the military took over the government on March 24, 1976, in a bloodless coup, Argentina was on the edge of anarchy with daily kidnappings, murders and public bombings. From 1970 to 1976, approximately 3,000 persons died during political violence in Argentina. The inability of President Isabel Peron to control the terrorists, and the rapidly deteriorating economy led to the military takeover. Since the military took power, it is estimated that about 4,000 guerrillas have been killed. (UNCLAS)

At their peak effectiveness from 1973 to 1976, the ERP and the Montoneros ranked among the most effectively trained, financed and most deadly proficient of their kind in the world. Argentine terrorist successes provided an example for other terrorists all over the world. The recent kidnappings in Western Europe appear patterned after successful Montonero and ERP operations. (UNCLAS)

Besides the political violence that the terrorists brought to Argentina, the two major extremist groups cost the nation scores of millions of dollars and contributed to the economic crisis. Ransoms extracted exceeded more than US \$100 million. Foreign heads of businesses with branches in Buenos Aires abandoned Argentina by the hundreds out of fear. For three years there was no new major foreign investment in Argentina. (%/GDS declas 12/31/83)

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THE ERP

The ERP, a Marxist-Trotskyite organization, was founded in 1970 by Mario Roberto Santucho. It was considered the best organized, most intelligent and highly motivated of the Argentine terrorist groups, and for several years, Argentine security forces were unable to stop the ERP's wave of urban terrorism. The demise of the ERP began in 1975 when the ERP, deciding the time had come for a shift from urban terrorism to classical rural guerrilla movement, launched an operation in Tucaman. It was a disaster, and the ERP suffered great losses. The organization was further crippled in July 1976 when Santucho was killed by the security forces. What was left of ERP leadership moved abroad. (%/NOFORN/NOCONTRACT/XGDS-1,2)

The ERP has suffered great losses and until March of this year, their low level of activities had led Argentine security forces to conclude that the ERP was nearly destroyed. In March the ERP renewed military operations and was responsible for nine terrorist acts in and around Buenos Aires leading the Argentine security forces to believe that the ERP has successfully reorganized (at least in Buenos Aires) to an extent permitting them to both carry out armed attacks and elude the security forces. Argentine authorities estimate ERP membership to be approximately 200-275 members, of whom only 20 are considered to be the combat cadre. (\$\subsetentime{S}\$/NOFORN/NO-CONTRACT/XGDS-2)'

In 1973, the ERP founded the Revolutionary Coordinating Junta (JCR), composed of Latin American extremist organizations from several Latin American countries with headquarters eventually established in Western Europe. However, wide contacts have since been established with revolutionary groups throughout Latin America. The JCR was never able to become a viable international terrorist group, partly due to the high degree of nationalism of its members. The JCR has suffered as a result of the decline of the ERP, which initially provided most of the funds and logistical support. (\$\frac{3}{NOFORN/NOCONTRACT/XGDS-1,2})

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THE MONTONEROS

The Montoneros, named after a mounted band of "patriotic irregulars" that roamed Argentina's plains in the mid-nineteenth century, is the largest terrorist organization in Argentina. Its roots can be traced back to 1955 to the Peronist Revolutionary Movement which formed shortly after the fall of Peron in 1955. By the early 1970's, the Montoneros were dedicated to the return of Peronism to power and the establishment of a "socialist fatherland." ever, the Peronist movement that took power in 1973 was a changed movement. During Peron's absence, major polarization had developed between the more moderate and labor-centered old-line Peronists and the younger Peronists who considered themselves "revolutionary." The Montoneros who assumed the position of the military arm of the "revolutionary" young Peronists were soon in conflict with the more numerous moderate elements of the movement. They began to become disenchanted with Juan Peron's conservative policies. A few months after Peron's death in July 1974, the Montoneros went underground, declaring war on the "fascists" who had taken control of the movement. They were declared illegal by Isabel Peron's government in December 1975. (%/NOFORN/ NOCONTRACT/XGDS-1,2)

By the time of their open break with the Isabel Peron's government, the Montoneros had become an extremely powerful military and political force. Some security elements estimated their strength to be between 7,000 and 10,000 with several thousand sympathizers in the Argentine population. Since March 1976, Argentine police and military have had considerable success against the Montoneros. (%/GDS declas 12/31/83)

The Montoneros are no longer able to carry out intricate kidnappings or assassinations. They have suffered numerous casualties and what is left of their leadership has fled to Europe, Mexico or Brazil. Argentine security forces believe that Montonero explosive technicians

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were sent abroad, presumably to the Middle East. They have a weak logistics and intelligence system, and it is difficult for them to recruit personnel. Their resources are depleted, and they have suffered many major defections, in some cases of high ranking personnel. Many of these defectors are collaborating with Argentine security officials. It is currently estimated that there are 450 to 500 Montonero combatants, of which 150 are outside of Argentina. (CGDS declas 12/31/84)

Due to their heavy losses, the Montoneros have been forced to change their tactics. For the last year and one half they have concentrated on "soft" targets. Their acts are sponsored by small groups of three to four people and are directed against business executives, management officials and security officials, when they can. Because of their present military weakness, the Montoneros have increased their efforts in the political/labor sector, and are trying to forge an identification with dissatisfied workers and capitalize on the harsh economic situation. (\$\frac{1}{2}\NOFORN/NOCONTRACT/XGDS-2)

The most serious threat from the Montoneros today is their use of remote controlled explosives which can be planted in a car beside a road. These devices can be detonated when the targetted person or vehicle is next to the car. The radio controlled devices have coded sending and receiving units which prevent the scanners from detecting the frequency that the detonated device is operating on. The Montoneros have also begun to use an improved plastique explosive. (S/GDS declas 12/31/83)

Unlike the ERP which was composed of a hard core of professional, organized terrorists with a minimum of popular support, the Montoneros are a more loosely organized group with wider support. The ERP was the more doctrinairely Marxist and often criticized the Montoneros as being opportunists without

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a definable ideology. Nevertheless, it is the Montoneros who survive as the main viable terrorist group in Argentina, due chiefly to its size and support from Peronist sympathizers. The Montoneros have recently renewed their identification with Peronist left-wing politicians in exile and have increasingly used the name the "Montonero-Peronist Movement." Because of the continued support the Montoneros receive from many Argentines, the movement will not be easy to defeat. (%\NOFORN/NOCONTRACT/XGDS-1,2)

SECURITY OF AMERICANS IN ARGENTINA

The Embassy evaluation of the security problem is that the situation has been greatly improved. Restrictions have been eased for travel of official USG personnel outside of Buenos Aires, and U.S. businessmen are being told that, provided they practice good security precautions, they can return to Buenos Aires. (C/GDS declas 12/31/84)

The Montoneros may choose not to target U.S. officials because they feel that the U.S. human rights position favors the terrorists as opposed to the Argentine government, and consequently any terrorist act against U.S. personnel would tarnish their image and be counterproductive. Argentine officials note that the records obtained from raids on terrorist intelligence centers reflect no updating of lists concerning USG personnel since 1975 and cite this as reflective of a lack of interest in attacking U.S. or other diplomatic personnel. It should be noted, however, that even in 1975, when the ERP and Montoneros were at their peak strength and there were numerous opportunities to attack USG personnel in Buenos Aires, no such attempts were made, although the Embassy was aware of some surveillance of USG persons. At that time, the U.S. had not espoused its position on human rights which apparently at the present time terrorists feel is favorable to their movement. (C/GDS declas 12/31/83)

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Although the prevalent opinion is that U.S. personnel are not targets of terrorist activists, there is no guarantee that if this is true it will remain true indefinitely. With freer targetting by the cells and the lack of central leadership, a group may choose any easy target for attack without weighing whether or not this activity would be politically counterproductive. Also, they may come to feel that the U.S. human rights policy, which heretofore may have been in their favor, is in reality not helping their cause. Their instinctive distrust and animosity toward the United States as "capitalist exploiter" may outweigh other considerations. (C/GDS declas 12/31/84)

WORLD CUP SECURITY

At this time, based on all available information, another Munich type terrorist incident is not expected; however, given the security environment in Argentina of the last five years, neither Argentine security services can guarantee that an attempt will not be made during the games. Argentine security officials have stated believe the terrorists will not initiate any action that would be harmful to the spectators or disrupt the games, such as placing bombs in a stadium, but will use the games as an opportunity to spread their propaganda to the world. On the other hand, they fear that an independent military unit not under control of the main Montonero political unit may be planning an attack. (S
attack. (S
upon their policy for activity during the World Cup.
are activity during the World Cup.

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) -Intelligence Sources and Methods

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upon their policy for activity during the World Cup. Their policy would be based on passive demonstrations aimed at provoking Argentine security forces into violent countermeasures. The Montoneros will endeavor to infiltrate numbers of their supporters

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back into Argentina in the guise of fans and tourists.	
Because of the large number of visitors to Argentina,	
will not be able to gareen as offerting authorities	DIA(b)(3) - 50`USC : D24(i)(1) - Intelligen
will not be able to screen as effectively, and they	ources and Methods
Delieve chac a dood number will sith through.	
/ // /	
The Montoneros expect that sympathetic foreign journa-	
lists will facilitate their propaganda efforts. Their	
propaganda strategy will be to accuse the government	•
of ruling by terror. They plan to circulate rumors	
on the appearance of corpses and the existence of	
concentration camps containing thousands of people.	54 A
They plan to initiate clandestine radio transmissions	
and interrupt the color television broadcasting system	
Argentine security forces believe that the terrorists	
may set off bombs in Buenos Aires during the games	
but only after first alerting journalists as to time	11
and place. (%	
As the World Cup approaches,	. / E025x1
noted a definite change in Montonero tactics.	
Since early March the Montenance bere de August 1	
Since early March the Montoneros have increased their	H^{\bullet}
military operations, including shootings and the	
placement of pipe bombs. They are making an effort	H
to make these acts appear spontaneous, thus appearing	
not as acts carried out by the Montoneros, but as	
actions perpetuated against the government by a	
genuinely disenchanted public. (S,	
Despite public statements by Montonero leaders that	
they will not disrupt the games through violence and	
the belief that the	
terrorists will not harm spectators or players.	
concern that the terrorists could be planning a spec-	
tacle that may be violent.	
the Montoneros are concentratin	g
on the assassination of principal government figures an	d
plan to kill at least four before the World Cup.	

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Argentine officials are concerned that violence may come from a Montonero military action unit which is not under the control of the main political unit. According to Argentine officials, the Montoneros have two special combat troop units in the country of 4-5 members each: trained abroad, considered to be high calibre, extremely dangerous, and the best cadre the Montoneros have in Argentina. They are not directly connected with the national organization and take their orders from abroad. Argentine security services are reportedly extremely anxious to apprehend this group prior to the World Cup. (S/GDS declas 12/31/86)

Also a source of concern are possible plans of Argentine terrorists in Uruguay and Brazil for terrorist acts during the Cup. In December 1977, the Uruguyan government captured eight Montoneros who they claimed were involved with plans to launch terrorist operations during the Cup.

Montoneros was planning to mount at least two spectacular operations in each of the cities where the games were to be held; the objective would be to attract world attention to their organization and to demonstrate to the world that the

international terrorist groups including the Black September Organization and the Red Sun (sic), are planning a wave of terrorist activity during the Cup; however, the prospects of the Black September Organization being active in Latin America, especially linking up with the Montoneros, is highly unlikely. Red Sun is not a known terrorist group.

Montonero movement is not defunct.

The West German Embassy was reported to be concerned that German terrorists would travel to Argentina to commit a terrorist act. They have no specific information but it is a source of considerable concern on FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

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their part. West German security officials recently travelled to Argentina checking the stadium and residence sites. Although there have been recent reports that members of the German Red Army Faction were in Central and South America, these rumors appear so far to be completely unfounded. There is little likelihood of cooperation between the Montoneros and the Red Army Faction. (%/GDS declas 12/31/84)

The Argentines have created a special unit within the army command, headed by General Juan Alberto Pita, to provide increased protection during the World Cup. Five thousand soldiers have reportedly been detailed to this assignment. There will be increased controls on foreigners entering Argentina. It is likely that security will be tight where the players are residing. They have set up a special communications unit to prevent interruptions of the television broadcasting facility. (NOFORN/GDS declas 12/31/84)

The main indicators that another Munich incident will probably not occur in Argentina are the increased security measures instituted by the Argentine security forces for the games, the limited capabilities of the Argentine terrorists, lack of any intelligence that international terrorists have entered Argentina, and intelligence indicating they do not plan to commit violent terrorist acts. (%/GDS declas 12/31/84)

It is conceivable, but unlikely, that a Montonero cell, especially the Montonero military foreign directed branch, would attempt to target a prominent American whose presence is widely publicized. also possible that an American visitor could be unintentionally involved as a result of a terrorist attack on an Argentine target. It would seem more likely that the presence of a foreign dignitary of the stature of Dr. Kissinger would provoke an incident designed to discredit the Argentine government and emphasize the alleged abuse of human rights in Argen-Argentine security officials can be expected tina. to be especially concerned for the safety of distinguished foreign visitors, and this should provide an extra measure of security.

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FOTA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

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PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES

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IS A COOPERATIVE EFFORT BY THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF ARGENTINA,
PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, CHILE, BOLIVIA, PERU AND ECUADOR TO COUNTER TERRORISM
AND SUBVERSION.)
REPRESENTATIVES OF WEST GERMAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH INTELLIGENCE
SERVICES HAD VISITED THE CONDOR ORGANIZATION SECRETARIAT IN BUENOS AIRES
DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1977 IN ORDER TO DISCUSS METHODS FOR ES-
TABLISHMENT OF AN ANTI-SUBVERSIVE ORGANIZATION SIMILAR TO CONDOR. THEY
WERE ALSO INTERESTED IN ALL THE MANAGEMENT, ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL
ASPECTS RELATED TO CONDOR. THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICE
REPRESENTATIVES HAD EXPLAINED
THAT THE TERRORIST/.
SUBVERSIVE THREAT HAD REACHED SUCH DANGEROUS LEVELS IN EUROPE THAT THEY
BELIEVED IT BEST IF THEY POOLED THEIR INTELLIGENCE RESOURCES IN A
COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATION SUCH AS CONDOR. THEY EMPHASIZED, HOWEVER, THAT
IF SUCH AN ORGANIZATION WERE ESTABLISHED, ALL THEIR OPERATIONS AGAINST
SUBVERSIVES WOULD BE CLOSELY COORDINATED SO THAT THE SERVICE OF ONE
COUNTRY WOULD NOT OPERATE UNILATERALLY IN ANOTHER COUNTRY.

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FOIA(b)-(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

IN - 0504406

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

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COMMENT:

THERE IS NO INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO CONFIRM THE REPORTED

VISIT OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FRENCH INTELLIGENCE SERVICE TO ARGENTINA, AND THERE IS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY FRENCH INTENTION TO FORM A CONDOR-TYPE ORGANIZATION WITH THE BRITISH OR WEST GERMANS. IT IS POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, INASMUCH AS THIS TYPE OF ORGANIZATION WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO THE FRENCH EXTERNAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (SDECE).)

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V 52970 DocId: 32735950 Page 20

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

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Caze: 17X= 52370 Date:

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MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Terence A. Todman Assistant Secretary of State

for Inter-American Affairs

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) -Intelligence Sources

and Methods

Ambassador Heyward Isham

Director, Office for Combatting Terrorism

Mr. William C. Bowdler ·

The Director of Intelligence

and Research

Senior Duty Officer

State/Sy/Command Center

James Bumpus

Chief, Argentine Desk

Department of State

FROM.

John McMahon

Deputy Director for Operations .

SUBJECT

: Possible Bombing of Argentine "Casa Rosada"

by Unidentified Terrorist Group

a detailed plan for a 120mm mortar attack to be carried out by an unidentified group on the "Casa Rosada" (Government House) in Buenos Aires on 27 May 1978. The time of the attack is unknown.

> 3. The plan calls for four couples to carry out the mission from four separate locations where cone mortar each

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) -Intelligence Sources and Methods

will be emplaced and provided with one round each to be fired simultaneously at the Casa Rosada. The firing locations will be located in two zones: Zone A, the area between Bernardo de Hirigoyen and Defensa and 25 de Mayo and Venezuela; and Zone B, the area between Carlos Pellegrini and Reconquista and 25 de Mayo and Corrientes. The exact location of the firing points had not been determined when the plan was written (25 February 1978) but the plan calls for them not to be closer than 650 meters nor farther than 1000 meters from the target, though the plan states that 750 meters and 550 meters will be acceptable. In each case the firing points will be located in buildings not more than eight stories and not less than five stories high.

- 4. Each of the four couples to carry out the operation will be composed of a man and a woman. Reconnaissance, casing, photography and logistics will have been conducted separately in advance by other teams, including a "military measurements expert." The material used is expected to arrive in Argentina by ship. People involved will be using alias Argentine documents, except that in some cases they will have entered Argentina in true name. The first phase of the operation (casing and reconnaissance) was to have begun on 16 April. Exfiltration for escape of the last operatives in Argentina is to be by 10 June 1978.
- 5. The mortars are to be fixed so that they can be fired automatically by a timing device. This device will be fixed magnetically to the mortars, and will consist of a clock or watch which will activate the mortars' firing pin. The timing device will be battery powered. The reason the mortars are to be fired automatically is to allow the teams who set them up to leave the area before the mortars are fired. The mortars are to be set up and affixed with the timing devices 30 minutes before they are set to fire.
- 6. The plan, which is signed "Carlos", was sent under a covering letter to "Companero Secretario General de Grifa, Gavona, Italia" and is said to be one of 20 copies.

 Comment: "Grifa" probably is identical with an Italian leftist group, CRIFA (Commissione di Relazione Internazionale delle Federazione Anarchiche Commission for International Relations of Anarchist Federations), which has its headquarters in Savona, near Genoa.)

E025x1

SECRET-WARNING NOTICE SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED E025x1 Higmed Raymond A. Warren bu John McMahon FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC
3024(1)(1) Intelligence Sources and Methods

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC \$024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

COCOR .D.G. DOTONIHOAW

WARNING NOTICE SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Terence A: Todman
Assistant Secretary of State
for Inter-American Affairs

Ambassador Heyward Isham Director, Office for Combatting Terrorism

Senior Duty Officer State/Sy/Command Center

Jim Bumpus Chief, Argentine Desk Department of State

FROM

John McMahon .

Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT

Possible Bombing of Argentine "Casa Rosada"

by Unidentified Terrorist Group

È025x1

2. a detailed plan for a 120 MM mortar attack to be carried out by an unidentified group on the "Casa Rosada" (Government house) in Buenos Aires on 27 May 1978. Time unknown.

J. Plan calls for four couples to carry out mission from four separate locations where one mortar each will be emplaced and provided with one round each to be fired simultaneously at the Casa Rosada. The firing locations will be located in two zones; zone "A: with is the area between Bernardo de Hirigoyen and Defensa and 25 de Mayo and Venezuela; and zone "B" which is between Carlos Pellegrini and Reconquista and 25 de Mayo and Corrientes. The exact location of the firing points had not been determined when the plan was written (25 February 78) but the

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WARNING NOTICE SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

plan calls for these to be not closer than 650 meters nor farther than 1000 meters from the target, though the plan states that 750 meters and 550 meters will be acceptable. In each case the firing points will be located in buildings not more than eight stories and not less than five stories high.

- 4. The operation will be carried out by four couples, each formed by a man and a woman. Reconnaisance, casing, photography and logistics will have been conducted separately in advance by other teams, including a "military measurements expert". The material used is expected to arrive in Argentina by ship. People involved will be using alias Argentine documents except that in some cases they will have entered Argentina in true name. The first phase of the operation (casing; reconnaissance) was to have begun 16 April. Exfiltration for "escape" of the last operatives in Argentina is to be by 10 June 78.
- 5. The mortars are to be fixed so that they can be fired automatically by a timing device. This device will be fixed magnetically to the mortars, and will consist of a clock or watch which will activate the mortars' firing pin. The timing device will be battery powered. The reason the mortars are to be fired automatically is to allow the teams who set them up to leave the area before the mortars are fired. The mortars are to be set up and affixed with the timing devices 30 minutes before they are set to fire.
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(FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) -Intelligence Sources and Methods

John McMahon

Caze: 177= 52370 Date: INCOMING -23-2013 Department of State TELEGRAM PAGE Ø1 080256Z ACTION INR-18 -4830, DATED 23 JUNE 1978, REPORTED THE USE OF ROCKET INFO OCT-81 SY-85 PM-85 ARA-18 MCT-81 /832 W PROPELLED GRENADES IN ATTACKS ON THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AND R Ø8B039Z JUL 78 FM CIA THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE 681ST INTELLIGENCE BATALLION OF 1B AND 18 JUNE RESPECTIVELY DATED 22 JUNE 1978 REPORTED THAT A SOVIET RPG-7 GRENADE LAUNCHER HAD BEEN USED IN THE ATTACK AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, 1 FOIA(b) (3) - 10 USC 424 - DIA, NRO and NGA REPORT CLASS - 5 E - WARNING MOTICE - SENSITIVE INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED. CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) -Intelligence Sources and Methods COUNTRY: ARGENTINA. SUBJECT: CONFIRMATION OF USE OF SOVIET DESIGN RPG-7 PROJECTILES BY TERRORIST, ELEMENTS DURING JUNE 1978 ATTACKS ON ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT INSTALLA-TIONS THE EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES USED BY UNKNOWN TERRORIST ELEMENTS IN THE JUNE ATTACKS AGAINST ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT INSTALLATIONS WERE SOVIET DESIGN "PG-7" ANTI-TANK, ARMOR PIERCING GRENADES FIRED FROM EITHER A "RPG-7" OR A "RPG-7V" ROCKET LAUNCHER. THERE WERE FIVE ATTACKS IN WHICH THIS WEAPON WAS USED. . HOWEVER, , E025x1 ONE OF THE ROCKETS; FIRED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE (CASA ROSADA) FAILED TO DETONATE UPON IMPACT AND WAS RECOVERED BY GOVERNMENT FORCES. UPON EXAMINATION BY POLICE BALLISTIC EXPERTS THE PROJECTILE PROVED TO BE A "PG-7". COMMENT: BUENOS AIRES EMBASSY TELEGRAM NW 52970 DocId: 32735950 Page 26